

plant, and the mouse was elevated above the ground so that its hindlegs were unable to touch ground. The forelegs of the mouse, though free, remained at the mouse's side.

The mantid began at once to feed on the living mouse, commencing at the nose, and systematically working towards the back of the head, eating hair, bones, and other tissue along the way. The nasal bones of the skull were exposed within five minutes of feeding, with considerable bleeding at the wound site. After ten minutes the mantid had fed to the area of the brain, the mouse shuddered and appeared dead from that moment. The mantid fed to the hindquarters ($t = 45$ min). Bones, hairs, and all other parts were consumed at least to this point, when observations were discontinued.

Although it is unlikely that mice or other vertebrates are a regular part of this mantid's diet, it is nevertheless possible for large mantids to supplement opportunistically their diets with small vertebrates.

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NOTE

Acleris maccana (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae): Distribution Notes and a New Record for Virginia

The tortricine moth, *Acleris maccana* (Treitschke) (also referred to as *Peronea fishiana* Fernald in North America), was described from Germany and has its primary distribution in Europe. It is not known whether the North American populations were introduced at some time in the past century or whether they have been on the North American continent much longer. Until recently, the collection records in the Nearctic were mainly from southern Canada, with intrusions into the United States in New England and Washington. In June 1976, I collected one male at the base of Mt. Rogers in western Virginia. This represents a considerable extension of the North American distribution of *A. maccana* into the southern Appalachian



Fig. 1. Distribution of *Acleris maccana* in North America.

Mountains. Inasmuch as most collection records are for September or October in North America, it is possible that the moth has escaped notice by most collectors. Collection records from the literature and the Smithsonian Institution collection are plotted on the map (Fig. 1) and are as follows: CANADA: *Quebec*: Norway Bay [Ottawa R., near Hull]; Meach Lake [near Hull]; St. Godefroi [Gaspé Penin.]; Montreal; Aylmer. *Ontario*: Biscotasing; Ottawa. *Manitoba*: Winnipeg; Cartwright; Aweme. *Alberta*: Edmonton. *British Columbia*: Kaslo; Vancouver; Vavenby. UNITED STATES: *Maine*: Old Town; Orono. *Massachusetts*: Winchenden. *Virginia*: Grindstone Cpgd., Mt. Rogers, Smyth Co. *Washington*: Tacoma. The larval host in Europe is *Vaccinium* (Ericaceae).

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